the Filipinos for the benefit of Spain and her numerous officials. That corruption existed has never been denied, and this not only in the executive department but in the judiciary, where it is most detestable. It was reported that the notorious General Weyler, after three years as Governor-General of the Philippines, returned to Spain with a fortune estimated by his personal intimates at between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000.

On the other hand, it must be conceded by any fair-minded man that the Spaniards rendered a great service to the people of the Philippines. The merits of Spanish rule more than balance its demerits. The native system of government which disorganized the people was abolished and the royal families were extinguished. The Spaniards introduced their own language, customs, and laws. The seeds of Latin civilization were planted and occasionally came to fruition. Hand in hand with the secular administration went the religious, with the result that the Filipinos acquired the blessing of a common Christian faith. The Spaniards influenced the Filipinos profoundly and for the better.

Only once during the years of Spanish domination did a Spanish official speak up in behalf of the rights of the Filipinos to say that if Spain did not liberalize her policy, she would not be able to retain the Philippines, and this was in 1843 when Sinalbaldo de Mas made a report to the home government which was quietly pigeonholed. Only two men, one the German naturalist Feodor Jagor, and

the other the Filipino Jose Rizal, the most eminent of his race, foresaw the inevitable loss of the Philippines to Spain and predicted that the Philippines would sooner or later succumb to the American influence.[6]

[6] Feodor Jagor, *Reisen in den Philtyfinen* ("Travels in the Philippines"), 1873, concluding paragraphs, and Jose Rizal, *Filipinas Dentro de Cien Anos* ("The Philippines a Century Hence")> 1889.